

URBAN DISTRICT OF HORSFORTH.

Library

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1953.

HORSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor J. SHEARER

Vice Chairman: Councillor W. CHAMBERS

Chairman of the Council: Councillor R. JESSOP, J.P.

Councillor R. BARRETT

" E.A. BRAITHWAITE
" A.H. HOLMES, J.P.
" E. PERKIN
" W. WALKER, O.B.E.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E.M. BIRTWISLE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Certs. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B., R.S.I. Meat and other foods)

Additional Sanitary Inspector

J. FLITTON, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., (Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B)

Pupil Sanitary Inspector

M.F. DODSWORTH

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office

ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk)

G.K. MILNER (Resigned July, 1953)

H. DOBSON

MRS. K. BOOTH

MISS E. CLARKSON

M.M. WATSON

D. HODGSON

MISS S. WHITEHEAD

MRS. E. GENTLE

MISS J.S. ASHBY (Resigned December, 1953)

MR. G. DUNKERLEY (Appointed July, 1953)

MISS M. SPEIGHT (Appointed December, 1953)

Clerical Staff, Sanitary Inspector's Department

MISS F.J. WATSON

Divisional Public Health Office,
The Green,
HORSFORTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1953.

On the whole the health of Horsforth has been good during the year, with no maternal deaths, a low infant mortality, no large epidemics, and a very low mortality from infectious disease. On the other hand the death rate from cancer and diseases of the heart and circulation remains high, and although the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis is falling there has been no corresponding reduction in the number of new cases coming to notice.

Although the age and sex distribution of the population of the District is favourable to a high birth rate, the rate at 13.0 was low as compared with that of 15.7 for the West Riding Administrative County and 15.5 for England and Wales. Of the total births registered 2.1 per cent were illegitimate as compared with 3.7 per cent in 1952.

The death rate from all causes was 12.1 as compared with 11.1 in the previous year. Eighty two per cent of all deaths were of persons aged 60 and over, and 55 per cent were of persons aged 70 and over. The increasing life span of the population is reflected in the large proportion of deaths due to heart and circulatory diseases and cancer.

There were 4 deaths of infants under one year giving an infant mortality rate of 22.0 as compared with 29.3 for the West Riding Administrative County and 26.8 for England and Wales.

It is very satisfactory to report that for the seventh successive year there were no maternal deaths.

Apart from measles which was very prevalent, the incidence of notified infectious disease was negligible.

Although there have been no cases of diphtheria in the District for the past five years, it should not be forgotten that this is still a deadly disease when acquired, and that its continued absence can only continue if parents have their children protected by immunisation, preferably before their first birthday.

The number of children vaccinated against smallpox is still far too low. The occurrence of smallpox in neighbouring districts of the County during the early part of the year did, however, cause a large increase in the number of vaccinations in the District. Unfortunately this impetus to vaccination is likely to be short-lived now that the immediate threat of the disease has been removed.

Much assistance has continued to be given by the health visitors, home nurses and home helps to the many old people in the District. An important contribution to the welfare of the aged is the provision of small dwellings suitable to their needs. Many old people, handicapped by infirmity or chronic disease, are at present living in old houses lacking modern amenities, often too large for them to manage, and with steep and badly lighted stairs and cellar steps. Such conditions can become an intolerable burden and contribute to their eventual inability to live an independent existence in their own homes.

As the Urban District of Horsforth is included in Division 5 of the West Riding County Council's Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services, information and statistics relating to these services have been included in an appendix to this Report.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the consideration and support which they have extended to me. I would also thank the officers of the Council for their kind co-operation, and the staff of the Health Department for their loyal and valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G.P. HOLDERNESS.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District (acres)	2,706.434
Estimated Population mid-year 1953	13,950
Area Comparability Factor - Births	0.93
Deaths	1.00
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	4,674
Rateable value	£87,118
Sum represented by a penny rate	£342. 15s. 4d.

The District is divided into 5 wards

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, legitimate	178	93	85
illegitimate	4	3	1
	<u>182</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>86</u>
Still, legitimate	4	2	2
illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total births	<u>186</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>88</u>

BIRTH RATES

	1952	1953
Live births (per 1,000 estimated population)	13.5	13.0
Still births (per 1,000 estimated population)	0.22	0.29
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	16	22

DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
All causes	169	95	74
Deaths of infants under one year			
legitimate	4	3	1
illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under four weeks			
legitimate	2	1	1
illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths from puerperal causes	-	-	-

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 estimated population)

	1952	1953
All causes (crude)	11.1	12.1
All causes (adjusted)	11.1	12.1

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age

	1952	1953
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	16.0	22.0
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	16.6	22.5
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	Nil	Nil

Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age

	1952	1953
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	11.0
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	11.0	11.2
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	Nil	Nil

Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)

	1952	1953
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	Nil	Nil

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1953

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures

	Urban District of Horsforth	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provis- ional figures)
BIRTH RATE:				
Unadjusted	13.0	15.4	15.7	15.5
Adjusted	12.1	15.5	16.0	
DEATH RATES:				
All causes (Crude)	12.1	12.5	11.6	
All causes (Adjusted) ø	12.1	12.6	12.1	11.4
Infective and Parasitic Disease *	Nil	0.09	0.08	**
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.07	0.17	0.16	0.18
Other forms of tuberculosis	Nil	0.02	0.02	0.02
Respiratory diseases †	0.65	1.39	1.30	**
Cancer ‡	2.44	1.99	1.88	1.99
Vascular lesions of nervous system	3.08	1.96	1.76	**
Heart and circulatory diseases	3.94	4.63	4.26	**
INFANT MORTALITY: (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	22.0	27.6	29.3	26.8
MATERNAL MORTALITY:	Nil	0.38	0.51	0.76

ø Birth and Death Rates as adjusted by area comparability factor. These factors allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and are used for comparing birth and death rates with those in other areas.

* Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

‡ Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

** Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF HORSFORTH RESIDENTS

DISEASE	1952			1953		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2	3	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	6	-	6	6	1	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	5	11	9	8	17
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diabetes	3	-	3	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	17	29	24	19	43
Coronary disease, angina	14	16	30	24	12	36
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4	-	1	1
Other heart disease	5	17	22	6	11	17
Other circulatory disease	2	2	4	1	-	1
Influenza	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	4	6	1	1	2
Bronchitis	4	5	9	5	2	7
Other diseases of respira- tory system	1	1	2	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	2	-	2
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	5	4	9	4	7	11
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	2	-	2
All other accidents	-	2	2	1	2	3
Suicide	1	2	3	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	68	87	155	95	74	169

AGES AT DEATH OF HORSFORTH RESIDENTS

(Based on Local Registrar's Returns as adjusted
for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	3	1	4
1	-	-	-
2 to 4	-	-	-
5 to 9	-	-	-
10 to 14	-	-	-
15 to 19	-	-	-
20 to 29	-	-	-
30 to 39	2	-	2
40 to 49	5	2	7
50 to 59	14	2	16
60 to 69	29	17	46
70 to 79	27	30	57
80 to 89	15	22	37
90 & over	-	-	-
TOTALS	95	74	169

INFANTILE MORTALITY

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ALL CAUSES	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	4

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GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

STAFF

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Wakefield undertakes the bacteriological examination of clinical specimens, milk, water, etc. and certain biochemical tests on milk and ice-cream.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, water, etc. is carried out by Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Bradford, and Mr. Raymond Mallinder, Halifax.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service is administered by the West Riding County Council, the District being served by the Depot at White Cross, Guiseley.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The following table gives details of the various clinics serving the Urban District:-

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Name	Situation	When Held
School (Minor Ailments Clinic)	St. Margaret's Hall, Horsforth	Wednesday morning.
Infant Welfare Clinic	- do -	Wednesday afternoon
Ante-Natal Clinic	- do -	1st & 3rd Monday afternoon in month.
Ante-Natal Exercise Clinic	- do -	Tuesday afternoon.
Chest Clinic	74, New Briggate, Leeds, 1	New Cases: Monday - Friday, by appointment. Old Cases: Women - 1st Monday. Men - 1st Friday.

Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)

Name	Situation	When Held
Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily.
Ear Nose and Throat	School Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st Tuesday in month.
Ophthalmic	Featherbank School, Horsforth	By arrangement.
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Friday morning in month.
Paediatric	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st & 3rd Thursday morning.
Remedial Exercises	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday morning, Wednesday afternoon and Saturday mornings (alternate).
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday & Thursday morning.
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guiseley	Wednesday after- noons & Friday all day. Monday mornings.
Child Guidance	Somerset House, Manor Road, Shipley	Each Monday, except first in month.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Cases from the District are admitted mainly to the Leeds Road Fever Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are also admitted to the Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

OTHER SERVICES

Information regarding the personal health services provided in the Urban District by the West Riding County Council is given in the appendix to this report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 - 1951

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, provides that where a person is suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, the Medical Officer of Health can take steps for the removal of the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance there.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet fever

There were 16 notified cases as compared with 12 in the previous year. The disease was mild with no deaths.

Diphtheria

No cases occurred. Particulars of diphtheria immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

Measles

212 cases were notified as compared with 91 cases in 1952. All but 11 of the cases were notified in the first quarter of the year. There were no deaths.

Whooping cough

25 cases were notified as compared with 95 cases in 1952. There were no deaths. Particulars of whooping cough immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

Acute poliomyelitis

No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis

Sixteen new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year. There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Cases of tuberculosis in the Urban District are referred to the Chest Clinic, New Briggate, Leeds.

Food Poisoning

Six cases of food poisoning were notified and investigated during the year. These were all single cases unassociated with each other:-

Case 1. Diagnosed on clinical grounds as staphylococcal food poisoning. Very strong evidence that boiled ham infected during processing was the cause.

Cases 2 & 4. Salmonella infections. Source of infection not established.

Cases 3, 5 & 6. Causal organism and source of infection not established.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CORRECTED)
RECEIVED DURING 1953

Smallpox	-
Diphtheria	-
Erysipelas	4
Scarlet fever	16
Typhoid	-
Paratyphoid	-
Measles	212
Whooping cough	25
Acute poliomyelitis	-
Acute encephalitis	-
Meningococcal infection	1
Dysentery	13
Pneumonia	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-
Food poisoning	6

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Horsforth	England and Wales
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.07	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.15	1.39
Whooping cough	1.79	3.58
Diphtheria	Nil	0.01
Erysipelas	0.29	0.14
Smallpox	Nil	0.00
Measles	15.20	12.36
Pneumonia	1.29	0.84
Acute poliomyelitis (including polio- encephalitis)		
Paralytic	Nil	0.07
Non-paralytic	Nil	0.04
Food poisoning	0.43	0.24

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1953
(CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

Disease Notified	Under 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Total cases notified
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	1	1	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	16
Measles	4	15	20	36	29	101	3	-	3	1	-	-	212
Whooping cough	3	1	3	2	7	5	1	-	-	3	-	-	25
Meningococcal infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	1	2	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	3	-	8	2	18
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	6
TOTALS	8	19	26	45	37	122	7	1	8	7	12	3	295

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1953 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
Scarlet fever	4	2	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	16
Measles	40	117	44	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212
Whooping cough	9	10	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	25
Meningococcal infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	13
Pneumonia	1	4	4	1	3	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	18
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	6
TOTALS	54	134	57	11	6	2	3	5	9	10	1	3	295

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORK

FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901

BY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

AND

WILLIAM L. BAKER

CHICAGO, ILL.

1901

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

100 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILL.

1901

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1953 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Erysipelas	1	-	2	-	1	4
Scarlet fever	4	1	3	6	2	16
Measles	42	17	38	69	46	212
Whooping cough	2	6	2	13	2	25
Meningococcal infection	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dysentery	1	4	3	2	3	13
Pneumonia	4	3	3	3	5	18
Food poisoning	-	3	-	-	3	6

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1953

Age Periods	NEW CASES *				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
65 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	12	4	-	3	1	-	-	-

* These include formal notifications and cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on register at commencement of year	51	30	13	19
No. of cases notified first time during the year	7	3	-	2
No. of cases restored to the register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	5	1	-	1
No. of cases removed from the register	8	9	1	3
No. of cases remaining on the register	55	25	12	19

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A P P E N D I X

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APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

	Population (Mid 1953)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	30,660	5,323
Horsforth Urban District	13,950	2,706
Aireborough Urban District	27,570	6,856

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer

G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant County Medical Officer

CECILIA TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Clinic Medical Officers (Part-time)

KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.

C.W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.

T.H. ELMER, M.B., Ch.B.

W.W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B.

N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

G. TWYNHOLM-MASON, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers

S. MITCHINSON, L.D.S.

S. LEVINSON, L.D.S.

P.W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

Superintendent Health Visitor

Vacant

Health Visitors and School Nurses

MISS P.I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.

MRS. M.A. BURGOYNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A., H.V. Cert.

MISS E.B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. E.E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. N.S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. I. MORTIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS A.J. MOVERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS M.E. MARGERISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. H. SHANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned July, 1953).

MRS. J.B. SWIFT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned November, 1953).

MISS E.B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V. Cert.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors

MRS. S.A. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.

MRS. V. HARTLEY, S.R.N. (Retired July, 1953).

Assistant Health Visitors

MISS A.L. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time)
MRS. B.J. EDWARDS, S.R.N. (Appointed September, 1953).

Midwives

MISS W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief)
MISS J.M. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Transferred January, 1953)
MRS. D. LAURIE, S.C.M.
MISS R. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. J.I. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned May, 1953).
MRS. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. M. WATTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS J.E.P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. G.M. WOODHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses

MRS. H.M. BURNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister,
(Relief)
MISS J.E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister.
MISS O.M. ILLINGWORTH, R.M.P.A.
MRS. O.L. LONGLEY, S.R.N.
MRS. A.L. PARNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS N.M. ROBSON, S.R.N.
MRS. A. WALTON, S.E.A.N.
MRS. D. WARD, S.R.N.
MISS A. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (T.B. Nurs.Cert).
Queen's Nursing Sister.
MRS. D. WILSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister.

Day Nursery Matrons

Guiselley - MISS E.N. CANHAM, Nursery Nurse Certificate R.S.I.
Nursery Training College
Certificate.

Yeadon - MRS. D. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.
Pudsey - MISS E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Horsforth - MRS. I. BRADLEY, S.R.N.

Mental Health Social Worker

MISS E. BUCK.

Mental Health Home Teacher

MISS M. MOXON (Transferred April, 1953).
MRS. J. ROOKS (Appointed April, 1953).

V.D. Social Worker

MISS E.M. SENIOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Speech Therapist

MISS K. THOMAS, L.C.S.T.

CONSULTANT STAFF AT SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS
(Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Consultant Ophthalmologist

R. BURNS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Consultant Aural Surgeon

H. MORUS JONES, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

J. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

(Provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics)
Paediatrician

R.J. PUGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Births

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows:-

	DOMICILIARY		INSTITUTIONAL		TOTAL
	LIVE	STILL	LIVE	STILL	
PUDSEY M.B.	106	-	374	6	486
HORSFORTH U.D.	28	1	156	3	188
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	60	2	266	6	334
TOTALS	194	3	796	15	1008

It is evident from the above figures that the present trend towards confinement in hospitals and maternity homes in preference to confinement at home continues, only 20 per cent of confinements taking place at home. One of the main factors responsible for this situation is the ready availability of beds in maternity units provided by the Regional Hospital Board in this area.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery

The number of midwives in the Division was reduced during the year from nine to seven by the resignation of Mrs. Roberts in Pudsey and the transfer of Miss Hardy from Aireborough to Otley. In view of the reduction in the amount of domiciliary midwifery no new appointments were made to replace these midwives, but their areas were allocated to the remaining midwives. One of the midwives undertakes relief duties in the Division.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year was as follows:-

	Attended by County Midwives		Attended by Indepen- dent Midwives	
	(Dr. not present)	(Dr. present)	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse
PUDSEY M.B.	96	4	-	-
HORSFORTH U.D.	33	2	-	-
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	60	8	-	-
TOTALS	189	14	-	-

In addition to domiciliary confinements, the midwives also attended 570 cases confined in hospitals and maternity homes who were discharged home before the end of the lying-in period.

All the midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. They are also authorised to administer pethedine analgesia. The following table gives the number of cases in which these analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives during the year:-

	<u>Gas and Air</u>	<u>Pethedine</u>
PUDSEY M.B.	75	44
HORSFORTH U.D.	23	12
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	47	24

3. Institutional Confinements

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following maternity homes according to the wishes of the patient:-

Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth	20 beds
The General Hospital, Otley	20 beds
St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley	12 beds

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

A Health Visitor on the divisional establishment visited the Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth, weekly for the purposes of liaison, but these arrangements were suspended in November owing to the resignation of the health visitor concerned.

Prior notice of the discharge of maternity cases from the Maternity Units under the control of the Ilkley and Otley Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Office, thus enabling immediate follow up by the midwife or the health visitor, as appropriate, to be arranged.

4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Prior to the inception of the National Health Service ante-natal care was mainly provided at the ante-natal clinics of local authorities. Now an increasing number of general practitioners are providing ante-natal care for their booked patients under the Maternity Medical Service of the National Health Service Act and more women are seeking a bed in hospital. These factors have led to a marked reduction in attendances at some of the clinics.

The following attendances were made during the year:--

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR		TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES	
		ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
PUDSEY	4	257	59	1063	59
FARSLEY	4	158	2	602	2
CALVERLEY	1	77	19	294	19
HORSFORTH	2	15	5	52	5
RAWDON	1	26	10	91	10
YEADON	2	39	8	137	8
GUISELEY	4	29	9	72	10

5. Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the mother the functions of labour pains and the course of labour, by teaching her relaxation and preparing her for labour by a course of ante-natal exercises, can do much to help her to approach her confinement with understanding and confidence.

These facilities were only available in the Borough of Pudsey during the year, but it is intended to extend them to the rest of the Division when possible.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES
PUDSEY	4	25	125
FARSLEY	4	12	51
CALVERLEY	4	41	199

6. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive priority dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County's Dental Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, or from their own dentist.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:--

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - 1953

CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS PER MONTH	NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE WHO FIRST ATTENDED A CENTRE OF THIS LOCAL AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR	NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR AND WERE BORN IN			TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED	NO. OF ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN WHO AT DATE OF ATTENDANCE WERE				TOTAL ATTEN-DANCES
			1953	1952	1951 - 1948		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years		
PUDSEY	8	198	196	166	156	518	2912	605	229	3746	
FARSLEY	4	107	98	87	125	310	1681	420	322	2423	
CALVERLEY	4	62	65	54	71	190	1105	291	335	1731	
HORSFORTH	4	132	116	115	101	332	1981	551	337	2869	
RAWDON	4	64	55	46	94	195	767	250	351	1368	
YEADON	4	94	88	90	108	286	1570	370	236	2176	
GUISELEY	4	99	86	86	125	297	1516	472	480	2468	
TOTALS	32	756	704	644	780	2128	11532	2959	2290	16781	

2. Day Nurseries

The demand for day nursery accommodation continues and apart from casual absence due to sickness, all the day nurseries have been fully used and have considerable waiting lists. Children in the age range 0-5 years are admitted and the categories eligible for admission, in order of priority, are as follows:-

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) Children of parents who cannot find suitable homes or are living in over-crowded and/or insanitary dwellings.
- (d) The young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted, and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.
- (e) The child whose mother is engaged in the textile industry or other export industry.
- (f) The child whose mother is engaged in the armaments industry.
- (g) Other reasons.

The nurseries are recognised by the Ministries of Health and Education as training centres for students for the certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

All the children attending the nurseries are medically examined monthly, and diphtheria immunisation is also carried out when necessary.

NAME OF DAY NURSERY	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE DURING YEAR				
	0	-	2	2	- 5
PROVIDENCE HOUSE, STANNINGLEY	13				16
SUNNYBANK AVENUE, HORSFORTH	8				20
WHACKHOUSE LANE, YEADON	8				22
OXFORD ROAD, GUISELEY	10				23

3. Premature Infants

Special equipment for use in the nursing of premature babies at home is stationed at the Pudsey Ambulance Depot from which it can be delivered to the home at any time day or night at the request of a doctor or midwife. Nurse Gibson and Nurse Roberts have attended a special course of instruction in the care of premature babies at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for them to be notified of all premature births in order that they can advise and assist the domiciliary midwives as to their care.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less the infant is considered to be premature.

There were 61 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 53 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 86.9 for the Division as compared with 83.7 for the Administrative County. The average rate for the years 1950 - 52 was 84.5 for the Division and 82.9 for the Administrative County.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:-

PREMATURE BABIES BORN DURING 1953 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION

	Born dead				Died in first 24 hours				Died on 2nd to 7th day				Died on 8th to 28th day				Survived 28 days				Total
	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs			
BORN AT HOME																					
PUDSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
HORSFORTH	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*5		
BORN IN PRIVATE NURSING HOME																					
PUDSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HORSFORTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BORN IN HOSPITAL																					
PUDSEY	1	3	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	23	
HORSFORTH	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	4	8
AIREBOROUGH	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	1	3	14

* Includes one case transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day.
 " Private Nursing Homes" includes Nursing Homes and Maternity Hospitals or Homes not in the National Health Service.

4. Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The Health Visitors visit all unmarried mothers and their children who come to the notice of the Health Department to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Divisional Public Health Office and the various statutory and voluntary bodies who may be concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility within prescribed limits for unmarried mothers admitted to Homes for Unmarried Mothers. Three mothers and their babies who were residents in the Division were admitted to such Homes during the year under these arrangements.

The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:-

	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
PUDSEY M.B.	20	4.2%
HORSFORTH U.D.	4	2.2%
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	15	4.5%

HEALTH VISITING

Prior to 1946 the health visitor was concerned mainly with the welfare of mothers and young children under five years, and although this still continues to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned, as health teacher and family adviser, with the promotion of health within the whole family. This extension of her work is reflected in the number of other visits made by the health visitors.

During the year practical work was arranged in the Division for health visitor students, who were taking the course of training, arranged jointly by the County Council and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are given in the following table:-

	NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE VISIT- ED DURING YEAR	EXPECTANT MOTHERS		CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		CHILDREN AGE 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE		CHILDREN AGE 2 BUT UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE		TUBERCULOUS HOUSEHOLDS		OTHER CASES
		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	
PUDSEY M.B.	1307	52	132	450	3002		2287		3486	499		2846
HORSFORTH U.D.	818	16	30	192	678		344		876	275		1639
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	2030	65	118	324	2051		1547		2253	364		2942

HOME NURSING

The work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service continues to be very heavy. The Service has, however, by enabling more patients to be nursed at home and by making possible the early discharge of patients from hospitals, fulfilled an urgent need by relieving the pressure on hospital accommodation. Fortunately we have had throughout the year our full establishment of home nurses, including a relief nurse.

The number of cases attended during the year in the Division shows an increase of 282 on the previous year, and 43 per cent of the cases were aged 65 or over.

Increasing use is being made of the home nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections, and 8815 visits were made by the nurses for this purpose only.

Very close and effective liaison is maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to this service.

Each nurse has under her care articles of equipment for loan to patients who are being nursed at home. Large articles of equipment such as wheel-chairs, etc. are stored at the Divisional Public Health Office, and are available for loan to patients as required.

The work performed by Home Nurses during the year is as follows:-

Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year

Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year

PUDSEY HORSFORTH A' BORO. PUDSEY HORSFORTH A' BORO.

Medical	468	285	451	9458	4569	9634
Surgical	257	138	103	4349	2150	1975
Infectious Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	2	8	10	72	148	134
Maternal Complications	6	2	2	59	21	14
Totals	733	433	566	13938	6888	11757

Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	268	205	278	7214	3491	7303
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Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	82	16	25	811	85	215
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Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	86	47	60	6050	2258	3534
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HOME HELP SERVICE

A further expansion of this service took place during the year to meet the increased demands. The number of cases provided with a home help during the year increased by 100 as compared with the previous year. The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 55 as compared with 46 at the end of the year 1952.

CASES PROVIDED WITH DOMESTIC HELP DURING YEAR

AREA	MATERNITY (including expectant mothers)	TUBER- CULOSIS	CHRONIC SICK (including aged and infirm)	OTHERS	TOTAL
PUDSEY M.B.	47	2	105	35	189
HORSFORTH U.D.	25	1	58	20	104
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	49	5	92	40	186
TOTAL CASES	121	8	255	95	479
TOTAL HOURS WORKED	8224	1563	40,987	7,223	57,997

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Miss E. Buck, one of the County Council's Mental Health Social Workers, undertakes duties in connection with the supervision and training of mentally defective persons in the Division, who are under statutory supervision, guardianship or on licence from Institutions. She is also concerned with the after-care of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals although little work has been done in this direction, as very few requests for after-care have so far been received.

Mrs. Rooks replaced Miss M. Moxon as Home Teacher in April and undertakes the training of defectives in their own homes.

Arrangements have been made with the Leeds Mental Health Service for children who have been reported to the Local Health Authority as ineducable, and who are living at home, to attend Occupation Centres in Leeds. The majority of the cases attend the West Leeds Centre, Armley Grange, Stanningley Road, Leeds. Free transport is provided to and from the Centres.

The Duly Authorised Officer whose duty it is to take initial proceedings for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, is Mr. J. Rollisson, Divisional Welfare Office, Bradford.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on the 1st January, 1954

	PUDSEY		HORSFORTH		AIRE-BOROUGH		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"								
(a) On Licence from Institutions								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Over 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)								
Under 16 years of age	7	4	5	1	3	2	15	7
Over 16 years of age	7	9	8	4	7	4	22	17
Number of Cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an Institution	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	2
Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with", but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	4	3	3	3	4	1	11	7
Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:-								
(a) In Occupation Centres								
Under 16 years of age	3	-	4	1	3	1	10	2
Over 16 years of age	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
(b) At home	1	2	-	1	2	2	3	5
II. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY								
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1953								
(i) After marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) While unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Number who have married during 1953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Diphtheria immunisation and vaccination is the responsibility of the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority, and is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December, 1953, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date

Age at 31. 12. 53 year born in	Under 1 1953	1 - 4 1952 - 1949	5 - 9 1948 - 1944	10 - 14 1943-1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course - prim- ary or booster 1949 - 1953					
PUDSEY	21	1162	1625	723	3561
HORSFORTH	6	501	755	338	1600
AIREBOROUGH	9	793	1381	709	2892
1948 or earlier					
PUDSEY	-	-	659	1256	1915
HORSFORTH	-	-	274	585	859
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	309	836	1145

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1953

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION	Under							Total
	1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
PUDSEY	185	97	16	5	5	92	7	407
HORSFORTH	79	52	1	3	3	16	-	154
AIREBOROUGH	92	68	10	6	7	43	6	232

Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course)

DURING 1953 AGED	Under							Total
	1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
PUDSEY	-	1	-	-	14	381	77	473
HORSFORTH	-	-	-	1	18	192	35	246
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	-	9	38	368	53	468

VACCINATION

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING 1953

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION		Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
NUMBER VACCINATED	PUDSEY M.B.	271	68	222	990	758	2309
	HORSFORTH U.D.	134	20	86	368	402	1010
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	156	42	124	907	981	2210
NUMBER RE- VACCINATED	PUDSEY M.B.	-	1	40	358	1286	1685
	HORSFORTH U.D.	-	-	26	223	739	988
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	-	3	21	325	1171	1520

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The West Riding County Council's scheme for immunisation against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1952.

Under the scheme immunisation is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, or by private medical practitioners, and is available to all children provided they have not attained the age of four years.

		AGE AT FINAL INJECTION					Total
		Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	
No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisa- tion (includ- ing temporary residents) during 1953)	PUDSEY	-	130	48	12	4	194
	HORSFORTH	-	73	53	15	16	157
	AIRE- BOROUGH	-	62	37	29	19	147

CARE AND AFTER - CARE

Tuberculosis

The visiting of tuberculous patients in the Division was carried out by two ad hoc Tuberculosis Health Visitors, who also had similar duties in neighbouring Divisions. These health visitors also attended the Chest Clinics serving the Division and thereby provided a valuable link between the clinics and the care and after-care services of the Local Health Authority.

Owing to the retirement of Mrs. V. Hartley, the visiting in Aireborough and Horsforth during the latter half of the year was delegated as a temporary measure to the general health visitors in these areas, pending the appointment of a full-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor to cover the whole of, and work entirely within the Division.

There has been co-operation between the Chest Physicians and the Health Department in relation to the care of tuberculous cases, including such aspects as re-housing; provision of extra nourishment, provision of bedding, provision of domiciliary open-air shelters, X-ray of home helps working in tuberculous households, the follow-up of contacts, B.C.G. vaccination, and the supply of information for correction of the tuberculosis registers.

Fifty-five patients were receiving free extra nourishment (two pints of milk daily) at the end of the year.

Recuperative Homes

General convalescence is provided by the West Riding County Council in Convalescent Homes throughout the country in approved cases on the recommendation of the patient's doctor. Such convalescence is intended to provide a rest and change of environment for those who require it and is distinct from convalescence provided as a continuation of hospital treatment which is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

The following cases resident in the Division were dealt with during the year:-

	PUDSEY	HORSFORTH	AIREBOROUGH
On waiting list at beginning of year	-	-	-
Applications received	11	16	13
Applications cancelled	2	5	4
Cases admitted	9	11	9
On waiting list at end of year	-	-	-

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

The following Nursing Homes which are registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, were inspected by the medical staff of the Division during the year.

Name & Address	<u>No. of beds provided</u>	
	Maternity	Other
Jesmond Nursing Home, New Street, Farsley, near Leeds.	-	12
Brooklands Nursing Home, Harper Lane, Yeadon, near Leeds.	-	6
The Hawthorns, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	11
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	16
St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Leeds Road, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	17

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES

The Ernest Ayliffe Home for Deaf and Dumb Men at Rawdon, which is registered under the National Assistance Act, was inspected in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer during the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE DIVISION DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1953

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups

Entrants	1133
7 - 8 year group	-
Last year primary group	911
First year secondary group	185
Last year secondary group	586
	<u>2815</u>

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	993
Number of Re-inspections	224
	<u>1217</u>

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL
INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL
DISEASES AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Group	For Defective vision (exclud- ing quint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects	Total individ- ual pupils
Entrants	17	62	79
7 - 8 year group	-	-	-
Last year primary	50	17	63
First year secondary	9	4	13
Last year secondary	30	9	39
TOTAL	106	92	194

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect or Disease (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
	Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (5)
Skin	-	10	1	5
Eyes a. Vision	106	163	23	27
b. Squint	4	21	1	1
c. Other	-	1	-	2
Ears a. Hearing	2	15	2	5
b. Otitis				
Media	1	8	-	4
c. Other	-	-	2	-
Nose or throat	58	109	37	32
Speech	7	12	5	23
Cervical glands	-	12	1	6
Heart and circulation	2	42	-	12
Lungs	2	28	-	21
Developmental				
a. Hernia	-	3	1	-
b. Other	-	9	1	-
Orthopaedic				
a. Posture	3	30	1	11
b. Flat foot	2	60	3	11
c. Other	6	52	4	11
Nervous system				
a. Epilepsy	1	9	-	2
b. Other	-	-	-	1
Psychological				
a. Development	-	-	-	-
b. Stability	-	3	-	1
Other	4	23	4	7

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF PUPILS INSPECTED	A (GOOD)		B (FAIR)		C (POOR)	
		NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1133	450	40%	678	60%	5	0%
7 - 8 year group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Last year primary	911	376	41%	526	58%	9	1%
First year secondary	185	81	44%	103	55%	1	1%
Last year secondary	586	252	43%	329	56%	5	1%
TOTAL	2815	1159	41%	1636	58%	20	1%

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	23,872
(ii)	Total number of <u>individual</u> pupils found to be infested	360
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	-
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	-

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

Number of Defects
treated, or under
treatment during
the year 1953

(a) Skin -	
Ringworm - Scalp -	5
Body -	1
Soabies	-
Impetigo	10
Other skin diseases	108
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	53
Ear Nose and Throat Defects	36
Miscellaneous (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	351
	<hr/>
TOTAL	564
	-
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic	900

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

No. of sessions held during year	88
No. of cases dealt with Errors of refraction (including squint)	653
Other conditions	2
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	402

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	11	
No. of individual patients seen	44	78
Total number of attendances	66	108
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treat- ment from previous year)	14	43
Total number of attendances	36	369

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year		11
No. of individual children	9	125
No. of (2) above -		
(a) referred for operative treatment	6	89
(b) who obtained operative treatment	4	88
(c) treated at school clinics	-	5
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	10	134

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

No. of sessions held during the year		25
No. of individual patients seen	15	53
Total No. of attendances at clinic	18	67

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	-	5	5
No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	3	4	7
Total number of cases seen during year	3	9	12
Total number of attendances made during the year for -			
(a) individual interview	2	17	19
(b) group therapy	9	19	28
No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in -			
Hostel for Maladjusted children	-	4	4
Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Guidance Clinic -			
(a) Behaviour	-	4	4
(b) Nervous Problems	-	1	1

SPEECH THERAPY

No. of sessions held during the year	179
No. of new cases admitted for treatment during the year	23
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	26
Total number of cases treated	49
No. of cases discharged during the year:-	
(a) Speech normal	14
(b) Unsuitable for treatment	3
(c) Left school	-
(d) By reason of non-attendance	-
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	19
No. of visits made to schools	8
No. of home visits	-

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINICS

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year		183
No. of children treated	52	87
Total No. of attendances	856	1641

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected	6206
No. of children found to require treatment	4871
No. of children treated	3042
No. of attendances for treatment	5972
No. of extractions - temporary teeth	3761
- permanent teeth	524
No. of general anaesthetics	1132
No. of fillings - temporary teeth	92
- permanent teeth	3472
No. of other treatments -	
- temporary teeth	240
- permanent teeth	1767

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF HORSFORTH

Being a Report on the work of the
Sanitary Department during the year
1953

Manor Road,
HORSFORTH.

August, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

INTRODUCTION

In presenting reports in the period since the war it has become traditional to review a series of frustrating conditions which have necessitated our acquiescence in the continuance of much that was unsatisfactory in many branches of our administration, but 1953 saw the introduction of measures that indicated a growing realisation that reform of sanitary services could not be longer delayed.

Sanitary inspectors throughout the profession welcomed with satisfaction the publication of the report to the Minister of Health by the Working Party set up to enquire into the recruitment, training and qualification of sanitary inspectors, a satisfaction which arose from the comprehensive nature of this official review of their position in the field of local government and the realisation of the justice of their request for an improved examination system. The year closed with high hopes of the early implementation of the findings of the Working Party.

The House of Commons found time to devote to the consideration of the housing position and of legislation necessary to meet present day needs, and the House of Lords dealt similarly with food hygiene matters. Although the Bills dealing with these subjects were criticised for the limitation of their scope and for certain detrimental clauses, the energy displayed in launching them focused country-wide attention on these sections of our duties. The production of an outline of legislation for the improvement of conditions of work in places of non-industrial employment showed a real appreciation of the need of new and extensive powers in this sphere too and gave to the year a cheeful note to replace the gloomy atmosphere of the past.

Indeed, so considerable was the amount of work involved in all these proposals that in Parliament, local government circles and the press, questions were being asked as to where the required number of sanitary inspectors was going to be found.

STAFF

The staff of the Department remained unchanged during the year and was as follows :-

Chief Sanitary Inspector

E. M. Birtwisle.

Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute
Fellow of the Sanitary Inspectors Association

Sanitary Inspector - Additional

J. Flitton.

Associate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
Member of the Sanitary Inspectors Association

Clerk/Typist

Miss F. J. Watson

Pupil Sanitary Inspector

M. F. Dodsworth.

HOUSING

Compared with the building activities of the last few years improved progress in new housing can be recorded. The number of new houses completed and brought into occupation was 87; Council-owned houses numbered 66 and privately-owned houses 21. The great majority of these houses were utilised for providing accommodation for those without houses of their own, and only 11 were made available for re-housing families from unfit property which was subject to action by the Health Committee.

All the new privately-owned accommodation that was provided was occupied by the owners and none was made available for persons to rent. The number of existing privately-owned houses which are normally available for letting was reduced by the present tendency for houses which become vacant to be offered for sale and not re-let; in almost all these cases, on being bought, the houses became owner-occupied.

This gradual elimination of privately-owned tenanted houses will have far reaching consequences in many directions. It will mean that in numerous cases sub-standard houses which become subject to action under the Housing Acts will be found to be owner-occupied, with all the attendant difficulties of compensation and re-housing. It is also apparent that unless there is some great change the Council will gradually become the only owner of tenanted houses and that we will have to cater for many classes of persons who are not, to any marked degree, at present housed on our estates.

The list of approved applicants for Council-owned houses was little changed as a result of the allocation of the new houses mentioned above or by the re-letting of houses which became vacant. The number of applicants in

January was 395 and this only fell to 378 by the close of the year. Whilst it is probable that these figures include a number of persons who do not now desire a Council-owned house, it must be remembered that an appreciable number of would-be applicants are each month refused entry to the approved waiting list, and many of these families must be regarded as needing accommodation at some later stage of our re-housing programme.

The securing of repairs to defective privately-owned houses continues to be a matter of difficulty in many cases. It is generally accepted that the limitation of rents is a major cause, but it is apparent that in many instances the anticipation of action under the Housing Acts overtaking the property has deprived owners of an interest in its maintenance. There are, too, those who try to use delapidations as a lever to force the vacation of their houses and the strained relations that result create an atmosphere in which informal action by this Department has little hope of success.

It is to be regretted that owners of property capable of improvement do not make use of the provisions relating to Improvement Grants. Numerous inquiries have been received and assistance given in producing possible schemes, but not one has so far been finally agreed.

I have no accurate information with regard to possible overcrowding of the houses in the district, but our knowledge of the situation generally indicates little statutory overcrowding. There still exists, however, a considerable number of cases where families, usually relatives, are sharing housing accommodation, a situation which, of itself, is fraught with difficulties.

A record of work done in securing housing repairs and the abatement of nuisances follows :-

Inspection of dwellinghouses :

The number of visits to dwellinghouses during the year are summarised as follows :-

	<u>Visits</u>
Housing inspections and re-inspections	1,278
Housing defects investigated	492
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	22
Alterations and conversions	187
Drainage	246
Overcrowding	2
Applications for Council Houses and exchanges	10

	<u>Visits</u>
Refuse Collection	200
Disinfection	38
Disinfestation	19
Rodent Infestations	63
Cellar flooding	15
Accumulations	14
Keeping of animals	8
Miscellaneous	24

Details of work carried out to deal with the various matters found requiring attention are summarised as follows :-

	<u>Abated</u>
Roofs repaired	5
External walls re-pointed	6
Walls and outbuildings repaired	5
Wallplaster repaired	25
Fireplaces, kitchen ranges, repaired or renewed	14
Chimneys repaired	7
Ceiling plaster repaired	4
Dampness abated	38
Floors repaired or renewed	3
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	5
Window frames repaired or renewed	4
Window cords and fasteners renewed	4
Blocked drains, w.c's. and gullies cleared	106
R.W.P's. and eaves guttering repaired or renewed	15
R.W.P's. disconnected	1
Drains repaired or relaid	36
Drains inspected and tested	68
Waterclosets repaired	9
Watercloset cisterns repaired or renewed	4
Waterclosets cleansed	1
Cesspools emptied	6
New sinks and waste pipes fitted	6
Gullies renewed	8
Pail closets renewed	2
Sewers repaired and cleansed	4
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	2
Dry rot abated	1
Paths repaired or relaid	2
Ratproofing carried out	4
Inspection chambers repaired	5
Vermin and other pests eradicated	12
Yard drainage	1

	<u>Abated</u>
Premises disinfested	3
Premises disinfected	14
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	6
Cellar flooding abated	15
Dustbins renewed	200
Insufficient dustbin accommodation	17
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	9

Action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances was as follows :-

Informal Notices served	86
Informal Notices complied with	73
Statutory Notices served	40
Statutory Notices complied with	38
Legal Proceedings	-

The Table of Housing Statistics asked for by the West Riding County Council is reproduced for your information :-

HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1953

County District : Horsforth.

Number of dwellinghouses in the district	4,674
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	318

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 419
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,278
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 22
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 73
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses needing further action :-
 - (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 21
 - (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	361
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 :-

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 1

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	40
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-	
(a) by owners	40
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	21
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Not known
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	-
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	-
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	-
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	-
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	-

5. New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year :-

By the Local Authority :- Permanent type	84
Temporary type	-
By Private Enterprise	28

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Any action in connection with Section 20, "Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation" No action taken

Action taken under the Housing Acts since 1945 is summarised as follows :-

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
1. (a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	9	24
(b) Houses on which Demolition Orders have been made as a result of formal proceedings under Section 11, but which have not yet been demolished	3	-

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
2. Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11	2	9
3. (a) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11	12	34
(b) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 but not yet implemented	2	-
(c) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 that works will be executed to render house fit for occupation	3	10

BUILDING LICENSING

In my last report the gradual withdrawal of restrictions on private building was reported : this continued in 1953. As from the 1st January, 1953, the free limit for work which might be done in a year to a dwellinghouse without a licence was raised to £500 and amendments made to the quota system. In the light of experience gained in the early part of the year the quota was abandoned on the 17th June.

This freeing of the licensing arrangements was of great assistance in securing works of improvement and in only one case was it necessary for a would-be improver to apply for a licence - the necessary licence was granted authorising the carrying out of work at a total cost of £875.

At the close of the year we were notified that the free limit for 1954 would be £1,000, or in the case of designated buildings £2,500. This may well mean that for practical purposes we have seen the end of the licensing of the repair and improvement of buildings and have passed another milestone on the road to normal peacetime conditions.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

It is necessary once again to draw attention to the difficulties of administering the Public Health Law relating to moveable dwellings. Designed at a time when the use of caravans for permanent occupation was a rarity, the legislation was framed mainly to deal with the use of sites and moveable dwellings for occasional and recreational purposes. Nowadays, however, the whole of the approaches made to the Department by would-be licence-holders, and these are many, have been made with a view to finding a site for permanent occupation.

Our problem is very different from that which arises from holiday camping, but we are very often asked to accept conditions which are indistinguishable from those one might

be expected to agree to on a site occupied for a night or two, as the caravaner proceeds on his holiday tour, and great indignation and suggestions of persecution result from our demanding a reasonable standard of facility.

Fortunately, most of those who have come to my office with preliminary proposals have not proceeded to a formal application when they have been informed of conditions likely to be imposed if a licence were granted and generally of the disfavour with which we view the permanent use of caravans as living accommodation.

Two new licences were granted during the year to erect, station and use, moveable dwellings, for limited periods. At the close of the year difficulties were being encountered in securing the removal of one caravan in respect of which the licence had expired.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There was no great alteration during the year in the condition of the river and streams in the district. It is regretted that pollution of rivers, like pollution of the atmosphere, has so far become accepted as a necessary evil that the public conscience appears little disturbed at its continuance.

Much is being done by the appropriate authority in an endeavour to reduce certain sources of pollution and it is hoped that the coming years will see a gradual improvement, but it must be a long time before coming generations find the River Aire in the wonderful condition that it must have been before this valley was invaded in the process of industrial development.

DRAINAGE

The developed part of the district is reasonably well drained and sewered, but the recent development of new areas for residential and industrial purposes reveals the need not only of extending the system but of the improving of existing and providing new trunk sewers.

Situated as we are on a relatively steep slope with an impervious sub-soil, the whole of the drainage and sewerage system is repeatedly being called on to deal with very large amounts of surface and sub-soil water, amounts far in excess of the calculated capacity of the system.

The Council would do well to press forward with schemes for the removal of surplus water from the foul sewers and the provision of new systems of surface water sewers discharging direct to the streams and river.

The problem of dealing with surface water on roads is seriously complicated by the material eroded from the considerable number of unmade private streets being washed

on to surfaced roadways and causing the blockage of road gullies.

There are 92 houses in the district which are still not served by the Council's sewers, sewage from these houses being dealt with by means of cesspools and small disposal plants. In the agricultural sections of the area this method of disposal is reasonably satisfactory, but in the residential areas it is a source of constant embarrassment.

Six houses and a factory are connected to the sewers of the Aireborough Urban District Council and six houses to the sewers of Leeds Corporation.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Almost the whole of the sanitary accommodation of the district is in the form of waterclosets. Unfortunately we still have with us :-

Pail closets	19
Privy middens	6
Chemical closets	9

Negotiations were commenced for the conversion of four pail closets at a Dye Works to waterclosets and for the provision of additional accommodation required to bring the amount up to the standards of the Factories Act. The drains from these new waterclosets will be connected into a sewer of the Leeds Corporation.

When this work is completed little further improvement can be looked for until additional sewerage facilities are provided, apart from cases where owners might be persuaded to convert privy accommodation and provide cesspools or disposal plants under the provisions of the Improvement Grants scheme and as part of the general reconditioning of the houses concerned.

WATER SUPPLY

The Council's Waterworks supplies water to 4,649 houses out of the 4,674 houses in the district, and all new buildings have been linked with the Council's mains when erected. Of the 25 houses not so supplied, 7 received their water from the Yeadon Waterworks Company's mains and the remainder obtained supplies from wells and springs.

The approximate populations so served are as follows :-

Horsforth U.D.C. water mains	13,816
Yeadon Waterworks Company mains	16
Private wells and springs	118
	<hr/>
	13,950
	<hr/>

Details of water supplied by the Council's undertaking are reported by the Waterworks Manager to be as follows :-

	<u>gallons</u>
From reservoirs	54,092,000
From boreholes	62,277,000
From Leeds Corporation	41,770,000
	<u>158,092,000</u>

Total average consumption for all purposes	31.05 gallons per head per day
Consumption for trade purposes (estimated)	4 -do-
Consumption for domestic purposes (estimated)	27.05 -do-

Sampling arrangements were continued, 11 samples being submitted for bacteriological examination; all were reported to be satisfactory and showed that the main supply continues to be of excellent quality.

INSPECTION AND
SUPERVISION OF
WORKPLACES

(1) Factories

There were 50 routine inspections of the factories in the district under the provisions of the Factories Acts 1937 and 1948. The factories at present on our register are classified as follows :-

Motor Vehicle repairs and Garages	12
Baking	12
Letterpress printing	1
Plumbing	6
Joinery	8
Cabinet Making	1
Engineers and Smiths	3
Sheet Metal Work	1
Tinsmiths and Welding	1
Boot and Shoe Manufacturing	2
Boot and Shoe repairs	3
Radio and T.V. repairs	4
Electrical Engineering	2
Electricity Generating	2
Manufacturing Chemists	1
Corn Grinding	1
Leather Tanning	1
Soap Making	1
Firewood Merchants	2
Esterification	1
Mantle Alterations	3
Worsted Spinning	2
Cloth Finishing	1

Woollen Spinning and Weaving	1
Woollen Worsted Weaving	1
Scrap Metal	2
Paper Baling and Rag Sorting	2
Laundry	1
Dry Cleaning	1
Building Operations and works of Engineering Construction	4

Inspections and action taken in respect of these premises are summarised as follows :-

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Defects found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Factories with power	68	29	5	5
Factories without power	11	11	-	-
Other premises	4	10	1	1
	<u>83</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

Details of the defects found were :-

Want of cleanliness	2
Unreasonable temperature	1
Sanitary conveniences - Insufficient	1
- Unsuitable or defective	2

(2) Outworkers

There is no great demand for this type of employment amongst the residents of our district, and only two persons were on the register at the close of the year. One of these is employed in the making up of cardboard boxes and one in connection with the manufacture of knitting wool.

No unsatisfactory conditions were found in connection with this type of employment.

(3) Workplaces

12 inspections were made of offices and other workplaces. No conditions were found which necessitated action under the appropriate legislation.

(4) Shops - General

There were 62 inspections made under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950. No conditions were found which necessitated action under the appropriate legislation.

(5) Shops - Pet Animals

Since the coming into operation last year of the Pet Animals Act of 1951, shops where the sale of pets was carried on as a side-line have discontinued this part of their business. There is a considerable sale of pets but so far as can be ascertained these take place on private

premises under arrangements which do not come within the scope of the Act.

INSPECTION AND
SUPERVISION OF
FOOD

(1) Milk Supply

There has again been a steady increase in the demands by consumers for graded milk and it is pleasing to note that the distribution of ungraded loose milk is gradually disappearing. Housewives have been quick to appreciate the advantages of a pre-packed product produced under good conditions and having better keeping qualities. One looks forward to the day when the district might be zoned in a "specified area" and the sale of any but graded milk prohibited.

Sampling during the year was as follows:-

(a) Bacteriological

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	3	-
Pasteurised Milk	7	-
Tuberculin Tested Milk	3	2
Sterilised Milk	2	-
Ungraded Milk	1	-
	<hr/> 16 <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>

(b) Chemical

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Samples taken	7	-

Licences issued for the sale of designated milk were as follows :-

Tuberculin Tested	8
Pasteurised	7
Sterilised	26

These represent a total increase of 12 over the Licences granted in the previous year.

(2) Meat

The arrangements outlined in former years have continued to operate, the meat for distribution to Horsforth butchers coming from the Leeds distribution centre. The methods of distribution whilst improved still leave much to be desired. At the close of the year we had been informed of the Government's decision to return to the butchering trade the privilege of carrying out their own slaughtering, and arrangements were made for a review of accommodation previously used as slaughterhouses with a view to discussing with the butchers satisfactory arrangements for the modernisation of sufficient accommodation to meet their needs.

(3) Ice-Cream

38 premises are registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of ice-cream or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale. Most of the ice-cream now retailed is wrapped at the place of manufacture and very little is sold loose. Whilst this arrangement is a considerable step forward in the maintenance of hygienic conditions during distribution, care is still necessary at the time of sale to prevent contamination.

3 premises are still registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, but they are not now used for this purpose. The concentration of manufacture in larger premises has undoubtedly contributed to the high standard of much of the ice-cream which is on sale today.

19 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological grading.

14 samples were placed in provisional grade 1

3	-do-	2
2	-do-	3
No	-do-	4

(4) Unsound Food

Food examined and found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered by the owners was as follows :-

(a) Tinned Goods

	<u>Lbs</u>	<u>Ozs</u>
67 tins of Meat	181	2
18 tins of Milk	18	-
28 tins of Fruit	26	15
1,440 tins of Concentrated Pea Soup	1,350	-
5 tins of Miscellaneous Foods	3	7

(b) Other Foods

Beef	256	-
Pork	48	1
Sausages	12	-
Tripe	6	-
Black Puddings	15	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,916	9

32 Meat Pies

3 Cow Heels

(5) Public Houses

Most of the work that we asked for as a result of the survey of public houses which was carried out in 1950 has now been completed. Certain houses still require

improvement to sanitary accommodation and undertakings have been given that this will be considered as part of larger schemes for the general improvement of the premises.

(6) Fried Fish Shops

The general standard of the 10 Fried Fish Shops remains good and the improvements carried out during last year have contributed greatly to the achievement of this standard.

26 visits were made.

(7) Other Food Premises

Visits to other food retailing premises numbered 93, and matters found to require attention are shown in the list below, with a note as to those which were remedied during the year :-

	<u>Carried forward from 1952</u>	<u>Found in 1953</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Inadequate washing facilities	1	-	1
Inadequate sanitary accommodation	-	1	1
Unsatisfactory drainage	-	3	3
Defective ceilings	-	1	-
Painting, cleansing, etc., required	-	2	2
Defective floors	-	1	-
Other conditions	-	1	1

(8) Clean Food Byelaws

No contraventions of the Clean Food Byelaws were noted during the many inspections of food premises and the provisions have been generally accepted by those concerned.

(9) Bakehouses

29 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the district, and in one case of old premises which required considerable improvement, negotiations were proceeding with the owner at the close of the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There is no great variation in the figures of soot deposited during the year compared with the other years since we commenced observations in 1946. This would be disappointing if it indicated resistance on the part of the population to the propaganda designed to convince them of the benefits which would be theirs as a result of a cleaner atmosphere, or a general ignorance of the fact that pollution is capable of being brought down to basic limits or completely abolished.

The large number of better designed firegrates that have been installed must be helping to reduce the total pollution, but the indication is that the good effects of

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SOOT

1953 ANALYSES

MONTH	RAINFALL Inches	TONS OF SOOT Per Sq. mile	INSOLUBLE : MATTER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	SOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	TAR IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile
JANUARY	0.46	10.18	6.03	4.15	.10
FEBRUARY	2.44	11.96	3.10	8.86	.10
MARCH	0.71	15.19	8.73	6.46	.10
APRIL	2.24	21.94	12.09	9.85	.10
MAY	1.27	9.82	6.52	3.30	.12
JUNE	2.54	10.84	4.91	5.93	.10
JULY	2.80	16.73	9.48	7.25	.07
AUGUST	3.31	15.51	8.66	6.85	.10
SEPTEMBER	1.88	10.44	6.55	3.89	.10
OCTOBER	2.03	19.20	11.82	7.38	.16
NOVEMBER	2.95	16.93	10.05	6.88	.13
DECEMBER	1.37	15.88	8.40	7.48	.10
TOTALS	24.00	174.62	96.34	78.28	1.28

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR GASES

1953 ESTIMATIONS

MONTH	MILLIGRAMS SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day
JANUARY	2.241
FEBRUARY	2.052
MARCH	2.061
APRIL	1.053
MAY	0.648
JUNE	0.504
JULY	0.684
AUGUST	0.450
SEPTEMBER	1.368
OCTOBER	1.665
NOVEMBER	2.151
DECEMBER	2.349
Average Pollution per day	1.435

such installations are being entirely negated by some factor. We do know that the manufacturers of many new firegrates are including "all-night" burning facilities in their appliances and suggesting the banking up of fires with slack for the night period. This slow distillation of all the worst constituents of coal, with its heavy smoke emission, during the night hours, may well offset any contribution which the improved combustion during the day should be making to a reduction in pollution. It is difficult to understand that a responsible Government Department, knowing this position, should choose to play on the householder's ignorance of the harm caused and advocate the use of slack in such a way.

The table of Pollution by Sulphur Gases shows a marked increase in the amount of sulphur discharged into the atmosphere. This tendency has been evident each year since observations were commenced in 1950 and is probably indicative of the gradual improvement in the availability of fuel, although the possibility of increased industrial pollution is not ruled out, as the period referred to saw the bringing into use of a new factory emitting an amount of acid vapour into the atmosphere. Further investigation of these factors is planned.

Such propaganda as we were able to carry out no doubt helped to play its part and the public are gradually becoming conscious of the burden they bear as a result of the indiscriminate use of fuel and its consequent pollution of the atmosphere. I found that locally a deal of consideration is being given by householders to this problem as evidenced by questions which were put to me when I had the privilege of speaking on this topic at a meeting of the Townswomen's Guild and at a meeting of the Horsforth Men's Fellowship.

The West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the Yorkshire Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society each in their respective spheres continued to perform a deal of hard work. It was my pleasure to continue to serve on the executive committees of both bodies.

The figures mentioned are set out in detail in the accompanying tables. Our thanks are again due to Mr. B. Holmes for permission to use his garden at 78, Broadgate Walk, for the stationing of the soot deposit gauge and the gauge for the estimation of sulphur.

OFFENSIVE
TRADES

There is only one offensive trade carried on in the district, that of soap boiling, and this is restricted to one factory which is operated under good conditions.

DISINFECTION
AND
DISINFESTATION

Routine disinfection has taken place following the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital, and in some cases terminal disinfection has been carried out after the recovery of patients nursed at home.

No cases occurred during the year for the use of our disinfestation services to deal with bed bugs, fleas, etc., but our assistance is frequently sought by the occupiers of premises concerned with a wide range of other types of infestation, including crickets, ants, cockroaches, wasps and hornets. Effective action was taken in all cases and the residents showed great appreciation of this service.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council's policy of assisting occupiers of premises who are unfortunate enough to be infested with rats or mice has been continued, and the public respond very well in giving information regarding infestations. Methods mentioned in previous reports were continued and generally occupiers have been willing to carry out rat-proofing subsequent to our dealing with the infestations.

9 infestations were dealt with involving 63 visits.

The Council's sewers are remarkably free from rat infestations. At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries a test baiting of the sewers was carried out during 1953 and had completely negative results.

PUBLIC
CLEANSING

The information and statistics in this section of the report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1954.

(1) Refuse Collection

The collection of refuse was continued on the same basis as in previous years, waste paper being kept separate from refuse during collection and conveyed in trailers which are provided for each of the refuse vehicles. The routine was well maintained until late in the financial year when labour difficulties became acute and frequency of collection suffered.

The main item considered during the year was whether there was likely to be any improvement in the service if the normal collection vehicles were replaced with vehicles fitted with means of compressing refuse. Trials were carried out over two separate periods of a vehicle designed to pack and compress refuse by means of a forward-tipping body, and the information gained from

these trials was compared with that produced by traditional types of vehicles where the packing of refuse is done manually.

It was well demonstrated that given a full labour force and a sufficient concentration of premises of average accessibility the compressing vehicle could produce economies in operation, but with our fluctuating labour force and the necessity of flexibility in collecting arrangements to cope with the inaccessible and widely scattered portions of the district, there was a risk that the advantages of mechanical packing could not be utilised fully, or the additional cost justified.

After very detailed consideration of the whole matter the Council decided to purchase a standard 10 cu.yd. vehicle with double cab providing accommodation for the conveyance of the loaders.

(2) Refuse Disposal - Tipping

The controlled tipping site at Calverley Bridge has been continued in use for the disposal of all unsalvageable material collected by the Public Cleansing service; it has also been well utilised by other departments of the Council and by local firms as an outlet for miscellaneous collection of unwanted material. We have again been short of covering material, although this situation gradually improved during the year. The proper control of a tip of this type requires large amounts of covering material if tipping is to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Tipping proceeded to a programme designed to secure a level strip of ground which might be utilised at some time as a playing area. The necessity of keeping the tip level deprived us of a certain amount of accommodation, but contributed towards the good appearance of the completed scheme. At the close of the year the first of the two fields at Calverley Bridge was full and arrangements were in hand for commencing the next year's tipping in the adjoining field.

(3) Refuse Disposal - Salvage

In my last report I dealt at length with difficulties in the disposal of waste paper arising from the depreciation of the market during 1952. We commenced this financial year with a continuance of these difficulties, but the position gradually eased, and the quota system was concluded. Before the close of the year we were again being urged to increase our yield of this material. Looking

back over the period it can be seen that the gradual recovery of the market produced a sound basis on which to build a better arrangement between the various interests concerned, and the general acceptance of the desirability of producing a stable market rather than one which gave quick financial return, was a very healthy sign. If we can continue to maintain the present happy relationship with the trade there is every prospect of our being able to prevent the sharp rise and fall which has characterised waste paper sales since the period of the war.

There was a steady improvement in the arrangements for the disposal of ferrous scrap and for the collection of unbaled tins from our tip. Advantage was taken of this improvement to dispose of as much material as possible, but at the end of the year there was some reluctance on the part of merchants to collect the loose tins; this was understood to arise not from difficulties in marketing this commodity so much as the fact that the trade was suffering labour difficulties similar to our own.

Despite the considerable difficulties of maintaining a kitchen waste collection service, the Council continued to carry out the obligations of the Direction to maintain such a service until October, when collecting arrangements were suspended. The Direction was cancelled in January, 1954. This step can be heralded as the completion of the emergency salvage schemes initiated during the war period, and future salvage arrangements must stand on the general demand in the trade for the reclamation of appropriate materials and the production of a reasonable financial return.

The payment of a salvage bonus was continued and details of payments made are set out below :-

COSTS

<u>Refuse Collection and Disposal</u>	
<u>Statistics of work performed and costs</u>	
	Tons
Loads collected	2,400
Weight of material collected (estimated)	5,924
Visits to premises	212,022
Miles covered	16,622
Total nett cost of collection and disposal (including loan charges)	£7,232
Cost per ton	£1.4s.5d.
Cost per 1,000 premises	£1,407
Cost per 1,000 population	£516.10s.0d.

The figure for the total nett cost of collection and disposal is high owing to this account being debited

with the full cost of a new vehicle (£1,235) in addition to the contribution made by the Public Cleansing service to the Repairs and Renewals fund.

The value of salvaged materials sold during the year is shown below :-

	£	s	d
Ferrous Metals	81	4	8
Non-ferrous Metals	18	18	6
Textiles	180	5	10
Bottles and Jars	1	14	0
Waste Paper	1,458	3	11
Kitchen Waste (Raw)	14	6	6
	<u>£1,754</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE BONUS SCHEME DURING FINANCIAL YEAR

1953 - 54

<u>Period</u>	<u>Value of Salvaged Materials</u>			<u>Workmen's Share</u>			<u>Council's Share</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1st Quarter	316	18	6	69	16	9	247	1	9
2nd Quarter	540	4	4	139	1	10	401	2	6
3rd Quarter	460	0	11	105	18	7	354	2	4
4th Quarter	437	9	8	91	15	3	345	14	5
TOTAL	£1,754	13	5	£406	12	5	£1,348	1	0

(4) Street Cleansing

Generally arrangements for street cleansing were improved until the close of the year saw a rapid deterioration in the labour position and this service was denuded of its personnel to assist in maintaining refuse collection and disposal. There is little improvement in the public conscience in regard to the littering of roads, and the greater availability of wrapping materials tended to increase the amount of litter which had to be coped with.

Weeds which have been a great difficulty since the war years were attacked by spraying with weed-killer in lieu of physical removal. This was in the nature of an experiment which it is hoped to extend during subsequent years until the problem is under control. The mechanical street sweeper continued to give good service in the collection of debris arising on the roads, but this work was often not fully recognised because of the angle of foot-paths and places inaccessible to the machine.

COSTSSTREET CLEANSINGStatistics of work performed by Street Cleansing
Vehicles and costs

Loads collected :-

(a) by street sweeper	284
(b) by gully emptier	180
(c) by other vehicles	126

Weight of material collected :- Tons

(a) by street sweeper	568
(b) by gully emptier	450
(c) by other vehicles	257

Miles covered :-

(a) by street sweeper	2,678
(b) by gully emptier	1,759
(c) by other vehicles	1,047

Total nett cost (including loan charges) :- £1,895.

(5) Transport

The new depot at Calverley Bridge is proving of great value and improvement is noticeable in the standard of maintenance of the vehicles and the elimination of a lot of unnecessary travelling time which was involved in the previous garaging arrangements.

Transport in use at the close of the year was as follows :-

One 1943 Karrier Bantam with 7 cu.yd. refuse collection body.
One 1948 Karrier Bantam with 7 cu.yd. refuse collection body.
One 1950 Karrier CK3 with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body.
One 1953 Karrier Gamecock with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body and double cab.
One 1947 Lewin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector.
One 1948 Karrier Yorkshire Gully Emptier.
Three Salvage Trailers.

PUBLIC
CONVENIENCES

The existing conveniences continued to be very inadequate, but during the course of the year a start was made on the erection of a new convenience for men and women in King George Road. It was not completed at the close and it is hoped that when it is finally put into service the Council will continue on a scheme of extending this service and gradually eliminating the existing unsatisfactory conveniences.

CONCLUSION

To the many who have so materially assisted in the work recorded above, and especially to my very loyal staff - my grateful thanks.

E.M. BIRTWISLE.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

